BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thir-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-Porgery-The FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street. - Pygmalion and Galatea. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Pourteenth street.—Matine

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-BREAKERS-POLISH

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st, and Eighth MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner

720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS,-GRAND WHITE'S ATHENÆUM, 585 Broadway.-NEGRO MIN-STRELLY, &C.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery .- GRAND VARIETY ENTERHALMENT, &C. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, St. James Theatre corner of 28th st. and Broadway.—Ethiopian Minstrells

BAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot of Houston street, East River

DEN STONE'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot of STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-Matince at 2,

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1879.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"CUBAN AFFAIRS! THE CASE OF MR. HEN-DERSON: THE PRESIDENT ON SPANISH ATROCITIES: MR. FISH IN THE WAY"-EDITORIAL LEADER-SIXTH PAGE.

THE SPANISH-OURAN RETE NOIR! STARTLING FACTS IN THE ARREST OF THE HERALD CORRESPONDENT! HENDERSON'S OWN STORY: HIS RECEPTION BY THE CAPTAIN GENERAL AND TREATMENT IN PRISON: "INSURMOUNTABLE DANGERS"- SEVENTH

THE EPIHIPPIC PESTILENCE! FIFTEEN THOU SAND HORSES INFECTED! HOMGOPATHIC AND ALLOPATHIC FARRIERS; "FOOT BACK" TRAVEL: SEATS AND SYMPTOMS OF AND REMEDIES FOR THE DISEASE— THE BOUNDARY LOCATED! MINISTER BAN-

CROPT RECEIVES THE IMPERIAL DECREES SAN JUAN AWARDED TO THE UNITED STATES-SEVENTH PAGE. WAR PROBABLE BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA!

THE MIKADO AGAIN INSULTED-SEVENTH A SEVERE FIGHT IN CUBA-MEXICO'S PRESI-

DENT AND SENATE: THE RIO GRANDE COMMISSION-PORTO RICO-SEVENTH PAGE. EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS! A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE RUSSIAN CZAR: FENIAN AMNESTY IN ENGLAND: SPAIN'S PER-TURBATIONS-SEVENTH PAGE.

PAULINE LUCCA'S BRILLIANT IMPERSONATION

THE POLITICAL FIFLD! APOLLO HALL: THE INDIANA RETURNS-SEVENTH PAGE. FROUDE AND BURKE! SPOTLESS GRATTAN

IRISH MISERIES ENGLISH MISCOVERN. MENT AND AMERICA'S GRANDEUR: THE UNITED IRISHMEN: BURKE'S NORMAN BLOOD-TENTH PAGE. A LEGAL FIELD DAY! STOKES' CASE: TOM

FIELDS NON EST: THE MAYOR'S TRIAL IN PROGRESS: THE "BOSS" APPEARS AND IS BAILED: ARBITRARY DAVEN-PORT-FOURTH PAGE.

THE POLITICAL COHORTS OF THE EMPIRE STATE! FACTS AND FIGURES OF A CLOSE ANALYSIS: THE PARTIAN LEADERS AND THEIR INFLUENCE: LIBERALISM-EIGHTH

THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB MEETING! DE-TAILS OF THE FINE RACES: PLUVIUS DRENCHING PIMLICO-EIGHTH PAGE.

ON 'CHANGE! THE CASH-GOLD CORNER: WALL STREET AWAITING ACTION BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND-THE HEALTH BOARD-FIFTH

HAVEMEYER'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE REFORM CANDIDACY_PETER COOPER'S POSITION_ THE GERMAN FREE-THINKERS ON DES-POTS IN DRESSCOATS-EIGHTH PAGE.

THE ILL-FATED BIENVILLE-HARLEM COURT HOUSE-THE BATTLE ROW TRAGEDY-FOURTH PAGE.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE DEATH OF MR. SEWARD.—Our files of the leading British newspapers show that the death of Mr. Seward was communicated by cable and published promptly in all parts of the Kingdom. Most of the chief organs of opinion devote a large space to the obituary, and make such editorial remarks as show that our affairs and our public men are carefully studied by our cousin over the water. Though in some cases Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State is named as having been a diplomatic adversary whose skill and firmness gave the English Cabinet hard work, their estimates of his character are generally generous and appreciative; while on all hands he is accorded the credit of being one of those most directly influential in putting an end to African slavery in our Union.

ANOTHER GOLD MANIPULATOR IN THE MARKET. - The successor of James Fisk and the follower of Drew, Gould and others in locking up gold and making a corner in the market is the Bank of Montreal. This ambitious colonial institution presumes to enter Wall street to buy up gold and make it scarce, and thus to derange business, for the purpose of affecting the exchanges and to profit by the operation. Surely the banks and capitalists of this great commercial metropolis can find resources enough to checkmate the adventures of this colonial speculator, though he is ready to cross the border with five millions of gold in his carpet-bag.

NEW YORK HERALD | Cuban Affairs-The Case of Mr. Hen derson-The President on Spanish Atrocities-Mr. Fish in the Way.

From a special correspondent at Havana we give to our readers this morning a statement of the circumstances there attending the arrest, imprisonment and release of Mr. Henderson, another Herald correspondent, detailed to the island of Cuba to ascertain and report, as far as practicable, the exact state of affairs between the Spanish authorities and the insurgents, and, generally, the condition of things on the island. We extend our thanks to the Captain General for his courteous and hospitable treatment of Mr. Henderson throughout these proceedings, and for the assurance given him that there were no objections to his seeing the insurgents if he could reach them, and for the warning that there were almost insuperable obstacles to be overcome in the adventure. And we would especially acknowledge the friendly consideration of the Captain General in the letters given Mr. Henderson, introducing him to the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Army of operations and to the Governor of Puerto Principe and other officers, with a safe conduct en route. With these passports we learn that our correspondent would leave Havana on the 23d instant for the army headquarters at Puerto Principe, and would accompany one of the columns traversing the revolutionary section of the island in pursuit of the insurgents.

Thus far, then, we run before the wind. It appears that, from the frank avowal of the objects of his mission, Mr. Henderson was at once placed under the protection of the Captain General; and as, in any event, our commissioner was bound in honor to a scrupulous neutrality in reference to the Cuban belligerents, no further assurance in his behalf, we presume, will be required by either party. Prepared to meet the incidental dangers, he also comprehends the delicate responsibilities of his undertaking, and he will not fail in them. He was arrested in Havana because he had been seen in communication with Cubans in New York, and, considering the ramifications of the Cuban insurrection and the numbers of Cuban exiles and sympathizers in this city, it is hardly a matter of surprise that, from having been seen in communication with Cubans here, Mr. Henderson, with his appearance in Havana, was watched and at length arrested under the presumption that he was a Cuban emissary.

But while this presumption may be pleaded under the circumstances, the fact upon which it was formed is suggestive of a system of Spanish espionage over the Cubans in this city worthy of the old Venetian Council of Ten, or of Fouché under Napoleon I. The Spanish authorities of Cuba may plead the necessities of a state of war, involving the safety of their government, and yet, in this revelation that any American citizen, after interchanging in this city a few passing words with a Cuban known or suspected to be hostile to Spain, who ventures to appear in the city of Havana, places himself in immediate danger of arrest, we have a state of things disclosed which, though it may be justified within the pale of law, is extremely offensive to a free people.

And this Spanish espionage, not only over the stranger within our gates, but over our own citizens here, has been for four years actively pursued, to the great annoyance of many persons going to Cuba innocent any affiliations or designs with the insurgents; and the misfortunes of many unoffending American citizens in the island have doubtless resulted from the suspicions thrown about them by Spanish emissaries in this city or in some other city of the United States where Cuban sympathizers are known to exist. The truth is that, while the people of this country universally sympathize with the cause of the Cubans and as universally believe in "manifest destiny. have ignored the Cuban rebellion in its pretensions as a belligerent, and neither the Spanish government nor its agents in Cuba can justly complain of any neglect on our part of our obligations to Spain as a friendly Power. On the other hand, however, we may fairly contend that, as the Cuban insurgents still hold the field, after a four years' struggle against the fleets and armies of Spain, the time has come when we may properly concede to said insurgents the neutrality of belligerent rights. Their claims are at least as good to this sort of neutrality as were those of our so-called Confederate States, when belligerent rights were accorded them by England, France and Spain. And such, we suspect, is really the opinion of General Grant.

From a special Washington despatch, published in last Tuesday's HERALD, it appears that as long ago as the 23d of December last General Grant gave a hint to our Secretary of State on Cuban affairs, which, had it been actively followed up, might have resulted in a definite settlement of the Cuban question. On the day named the President received an appealing letter from Mrs. Dutton, a sister of Dr. Houard, in reference to his imprisonment by the Spanish authorities of Cuba, and this letter was referred to Secretary Fish with this strong endorsement: -

endorsement:—
I hope the Spanish government will give Dr. Houard his immediate release. The atrocities already inflicted upon American citizens have turned the whole country against Spanish rule in Cuba to such a degree that the people are scarcely longer capable of judging impartially in matters between Spanish and American citizens. Mr. Roberts must see this himself and the danger to his government unless more moderation is shown.

U. S. GRANT.

It next appears that while the President intended that Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister at Washington at that time, should see this endorsement, it was carefully kept from his eye by the State Department, and through the personal entreaty of Mr. Fish, who made a hasty visit to the White House for the purpose; and that then, through the delays of the Circumlocution Office, the aforesaid endorsement was kept in the dark until General Grant was placed in a false position before the country touching his attitude on the question (Dr. Houard's imprisonment) then at issue with Spain. Now it is supposed that although the President, in his annual Message to Congress in December, will say what he thinks in his own way on Cuban affairs, regardless of what Mr. Fish may have to urge in modification, there is but little ground for hope that any decisive measures will follow looking to the settlement of the Cuban complications, inasmuch as the release of Dr. Houard, and the recall of the cruel Valmaseda from Cuba, and the promises of Spanish reform, and the blundering mismanagement of the Cuban cause in this

feeling in reference to Spain and to extend the idea that this revolutionary enterprise for Cuban independence is exhausted.

This opinion, however, has been frequently repeated from the lobbies of the State Department for the last three or four years, during which period some sixty or seventy thousand Spanish troops have been sacrificed in suppressing the Cuban insurgents; and still they are not suppressed. But assuming that the rebellion in the island is virtually extinguished, the President, in his December Message to the two houses of Congress, may still, in our relations with Spain and Cuba, find abundant matter for some seasonable and generally desired recommendations. For instance, we want an end to this Spanish espionage over our citizens at home and in Cuba, we want further securities than are now given under the Spanish laws and authorities for the lives and property of our citizens in the island, and something in the way of reparation for the wrongs suffered by our citizens there, particularly during the last four years. In the next place African slavery in Cuba and the African slave trade, to say nothing of the coolie traffic with the island, have become public matters, concerning which the President of the United States, in the cause of modern civilization, may properly urge a definite settlement with Spain. The idea which was so extensively entertained in the public mind of the United States of the feasibility and expediency of purchasing Cuba, even at an outlay of a hundred millions of dollars, has been displaced by the conviction that our absorption of the island, without money and without price, is but a question of time, and that we can await the ripening and falling of the fruit into our possession.

But still upon the questions we have indicated there are ample materials for a new and bold departure in the President's Message on our relations with Spain and Cuba, not forgetting the embarrassments of our trade with the island. Nor are we without the expectation of some emphatic propositions from General Grant in the line suggested, and for this reason, among others, do we anticipate such propositions-namely, that as the "masterly inactivity" policy of Mr. Secretary Fish has settled nothing and satisfied nobody, General Grant must be convinced that his administration can lose nothing and may gain much in abandoning the timid, temporizing counsels of Mr. Fish, even though the first result may be his retirement from the public service. Indeed, assuming that General Grant will be re-elected for another term, we think that Mr. Fish will retire and should retire, in order to give the President an opportunity for the reconstruction of his Cabinet on the 4th of March, and for a new departure in our foreign

The Horse Disease-Increase of Cases. Another day adds a great number of cases in this city to those animals already reported suffering from the prevalent disease. In the absence of any official statistics on the matter we are forced to compute by approximation. It is calculated that from thirty forty per cent of our beasts of burden in New York are afflicted, and this would, on a moderate calculation, give us from eight to ten thousand horses in the various stages of the malady. Already the effect of this untoward visitation has become visible in the lessening of the number of cars on several of the city railroads. From Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken we learn that the disease has manifested itself in a form precisely similar to that in which it is exhibited in the New York stables. That it is not confined to car or stage horses, but has invaded the stables of the rich and those of the more pretentious liverymen, goes to show that its attacks are not deducible from either overcrowding or overworking, although we are certain that these conditions the disease has once exhibited itself.

The news from other points in this State is very discouraging. At Syracuse it was proving fatal in a great many instances and causing immense obstruction to business. At Rochester it was equally fatal. At Lockport and Buffalo its effects were painfully felt. Boston, lying to the north and east and on the line from Canada, seems to be suffering from the partial suspension of traffic; and the disease had broken out at Springfield. A despatch from Philadelphia informs us that the disease had not yet made its appearance in that city, and, so far as we are informed, it has not appeared south of Jersey City. This gradual extension of the line of disease southward from Canada, where it was first reported, may either mean that it has been communicated by direct contagion in the transport of horses thence, or that it is due to a condition of the atmosphere sweeping southward in a kind of plague storm and charged with the

germs of the disease. The fact, however, that it has not appeared in important places on the line between here and Canada would incline to the former belief. There is still another possibility which appears to have been overooked-namely, that it may be caused by noxious exhalations from the soil, due to a warm and damp atmosphere. The inhalation of this miasma might act on the equine tribe after the fashion of this disease, just as certain soils are sure to produce fever and ague in human beings. In the doubt which hangs around its origin there is, however, good sense in the order of Secretary Boutwell to the Collectors of Customs at Burlington, Rochester, Cape Vincent and Port Huron to forbid the importation of diseased horses from

Canada.
Although New York has not suffered severely as yet from the prevention of the carrying business or passenger travel, it must be remembered that the disease only showed its head here on Sunday last. Fatal cases have not yet been reported, although some are believed to have occurred. The disease would not appear to be necessarily fatal, but by the withdrawal of many thousands of these useful animals from their everyday occupations great inconvenience and actual loss can happen. In view of the fact that rest or abstention from taxing the horse's strength recognized on all hands as one of the prime points of successful treatment, the pecuniary gain by preventing an absolute loss of the property will counsel all horse owners to give animals who exhibit the symptoms of the disease the needed rest. The downright cruelty of any other course will, we are sure, tend to content those who may be put about at

service of which the horse, in health, is capeble. In our news columns will be found an exhaustive report of the state of the entire city in this regard, with the symptoms so far as developed and remedies used. We publish also a number of communications from per-sons experienced in the veterinary art.

Emperor William's Decision in Our

Favor of the Boundary Question. The arbitration in the matter of the North west boundary, which was submitted to the Emperor of Germany under the thirty-fourth article of the Treaty of Washington, has been completed. In a despatch from Mr. Bancroft, our Minister at Berlin, to the Secretary of State, the decision of the Emperor is an nounced as in every way favorable to the claim put forward by the United States. The entire subject was treated by us at great length in yesterday's HERALD, and the details will therefore be fresh in the minds of our readers It will be sufficient to recall the main facts of the dispute which arose as to the true intent and meaning of a certain portion of the Boundary Treaty of 1846. The forty-ninth parallel was the line of demarcation agreed on between the two countries. In order to accom modate Great Britain, which set up a claim to Vancouver's Island, on the ground of its settlement by English subjects, the line along the parallel was deflected sufficiently south ward to secure this compromise. was, unfortunately, no map drawn the exact boundary, and England, with true "get an inch and claim s yard," modestly insisted that this deflection gave her all the islands between Vancouver's Island and the Continent. For this purpose she claimed that Rosario Strait was the contemplated channel. America insisted, in response, that the Canal de Haro wa the channel. This would secure us the important island of San Juan and others less important. The decision of the German Emperor states that the Canal de Haro is the line most in accordance with the Treaty of 15th June, 1846," thus settling the matter definitively and restoring to us valuable territory. out of which England attempted years ago to browbeat us.

It is gratifying to observe that this award has been declared only after a most rigid and searching inquiry had been made by three of the most eminent jurisconsults of the German Empire, and after the imperial arbitrator himself had devoted his careful attention to the subject. The most exhaustive arguments had been presented on both sides, and Great Britain had left no stone unturned to defeat us. The decision, in the gravity of its delivery and the time and trouble taken in its formation, is a complete answer to all these attempts, and is proof absolute of the justice of our case. We have reason, then, to be thankful to Emperor William, not merely for the award, but for the solemnity and earnestness with which he has invested it.

From the information which reached us ye terday from Berlin we were enabled to anticipate this official announcement. We were at the same time informed of certain endeavors on the part of the English Embassy at the Imperial Court to induce the Emperor either to reverse or, at least, modify his opinion at the last moment. We felt assured that any such unworthy efforts would be scouted by the Emperor, and the event has justified our reliance on his high impartiality. These reported intrigues may or may not have existed, and possibly not in the exact form described; but the publication of the decision immediately upon these reports obtaining currency is not without its significance. The machinery in Europe, by which reports of this kind are carried to the ears of diplomatists. Cabinet Ministers and to royalty itself, is very extensive indeed; and there is little doubt that the motives of untimeliness or prudence which might have held back the imperial announcement thitherto. would at once be cast aside as a sweeping rebuke to the intriguers or an unanswerable contradiction to the rumor. The grumbling tone adopted by the English journals is a pure evidence that the certainty of an adverse decision was known to them; and as John Bull can never accept a defeat, however bloodless, with equanimity, we can appreciate the uneasiness that would lead to small court intrigues, properly belonging to the last century, as a dernier ressort.

In the vindication of American right to her territory and as a tribute to the peaceful settlement of international troubles we accept this crumb of comfort from the table laden with Dead Sea fruit, called the Treaty of Washington.

The "Ring" System in England. The merchants and capitalists of Great Britain have for many years been in the habit of thanking God, like the proud Pharisee of old, that they are not so bad as other men are, and particularly not so bad as the "publicans and sinners of Wall street." "Rings" and "corners" we had been taught to believe did not exist on the other side of the Atlantic. Happily London had no Fisks of unhappy memory, or Goulds or Smiths or Drews. Such was the proud sentiment of the British people. It was difficult for us who knew ething about "gangs" and "pools" to believe that John Bull was a better or purer man than his Yankee cousin. It now appears that John Bull has found out that London has its Wall street, with its commercial jobbing, its scheming operations and its "cornering cliques. There has been great trouble of late in the British markets about coal and iron and tallow and quicksilver. It appears that the capitalists are mainly to blame for the enormous prices which those articles of trade are commanding in the market. The American word has been adopted, and the more solid weeklies, as well as the great dailies, are out with editorials headed "British Rings;" nor is there any end to the talk about "rigging" the market. We thus learn that Johnny Bull is no better than his neighbors, and that through the influence of our teaching he is learning to call things by their right names.

JAPANESE BLOW AGAINST THE SLAVE TRADE IN DISGUISE. -By mail from Japan to San Francisco and thence by telegraph we are informed that the Japanese government has liberated the Chinese coolies who were on board the Peruvian ship Maria Luz at the moment when she was lately driven on the coast of Japan through stress of weather. A Chinese mandarin had arrived in the Japanese territory to take charge of the freedmen, and they were to be forwarded immediately to country have all operated to soften the popular | the loss of a ride, or some other

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel M. A. Mendes, of Caba, is stopping at the State Senator L. L. Lewis, of Buffalo, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel John S. Loomis, of the District of Column bia, is at the New York Hotel. Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Poor, of th United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Franklin B. Gowan, President of the Philadelp and Reading Railroad, is at the Brevoort House. consin, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House. William L. Hanscom, Naval Constructor, left Washington last night for Boston on official bysi-

ness. Countess de la Vauix, of France, was a pass by the Scotia. She has apartments at the Fifth

Avenue Hotel.

country on a short leave of absence.

Collector James F. Casey, of New Orleans, reached this city yesterday morning. Having visited President Grant, he started for St. Louis.

General P. S. Post, United States Consul at Vi-

Mr. Philip Phillips, of this city, who is well known as the "Singing Pilgrim," has been singing his way through the Manchester district of England. Governor E. F. Noyes, of Ohio, arrived at the Pitth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and spoke at the republican meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening.

The O'Conor Don and Mr. D. M. O'Conor, both members of Parliament from Ireland, were pas engers on the steamship Scotia. They are

make a short tour of the country.

Mrs. T. B. H. Stenhouse yesterday returned to
this city from a successful lecturing tour in the West. Her lecture was on the subject of "Polygamy," She is now at the Astor House.

Mr. James Coates, of Providence, R. I., is at the Albermarie Hotel. Mr. Coates is a noted manufacturer of spool thread. For many years he carried on his business in England; three years ago, better facilities for the manu facturing of the thread being offered at Pawtucket, R. I., he removed his establishment thither, where it gives employment to about three hundred

John Howard Payne's body lies unhonored in th soil of Tunis. The author of the immortal song, "Home, Sweet Home," had but little in life of the pleasures of the home of which he sung, and, being dead, it has not occurred until very recently to any of the admirers of his song to remove his body to his native land. It is now intended by the Fau Club, of Brooklyn, to endeavor to bring his remains nome, or should it fall in this to at least erect a memorial of him at his homestead on Long

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT. Departure of General Grant and Family

for Washington. The President, Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie, young Jesse and Lieutenant Fred Grant left for W ton yesterday afternoon. The many friends of the family in this city were affixious that Neliie should

be allowed to remain in town for a few days, in order to enjoy the sights and scenes of the metropo is of her own country before going back to the dreary capital; but the President would not give his consent. Indeed, Miss Nellie herself needed no urging to go to Washington, for, as she said to a ady acquaintance just before starting, "Although I have enjoyed myself very much abroad I am right glad to get home again, and I won't feel com-pletely at home until I go back to Washington with papa." It is said that several ladies of upper tendom, who are always prominent in every select social entertainment, had intended to get up a banquet in honor of Miss Nellie, Doubtless the President heard of this rather extraordinary intention and cut the matter short by going with his daughter without a day's delay. Miss Grant, it may be mentioned, was visited yesterday forenoon by a large number of ladies and gentle men, who called to congratulate her upon her safe return. It is understood that the young lady is to "come out" in society at the capital this

MRS. GREELEY'S HEALTH.

Mrs. Greeley passed a very restless night or luesday, but was much easier yesterday. While it is still impossible for Mr. Greeley to absent himself, there is great ground for hope that Mrs. Greeley may survive her present severe attack, and no efforts to contribute to her comfort are left undone

ART MATTERS.

Among the Studios.

the attention of the returned artists who are get sketches of all the beauties of mountain, brake and lake, the student of nature exhibits, with conscious pride, his careful studies of Mother Nature in all her moods.

In the mere fact of the artists bringing back sketches from their country tour there is nothing new. Every year since first they laid labor on can vas have they performed the same feat-but how In former years there was a general desire to bring back a number of subjects-suggestions of a gen erous clime for new pictures-but beyond this nothing. There seemed to be no idea that in going to the woods and the lakes something more was to be sought than

CLEVER BITS.

which could, with ordinary skill, be made into almost every artist who deserves any consideration goes to nature to study conscientiously those details which lend such reality and charm to painting. Our artists are no longer satisfied with blurred work, where ignorance was concealed by what was euphuistically called suggestiveness. We have reached the pre-Raphaelite period of American art, though we are as yet only entering on the confines. What the ultimate result will be can in seme part be estimated by what has already been accomplished. We have already called attention to the noticeable improvement in the works of some of the artists whose return to the city we chronicled, and it is a really pleasant duty to be able to continue our list of favorable mentions to-day. William Hart, who achieved such a marked success at the close of last season with his little landscape, in which he had painted one of the coolest and brightest of SILVER GRAY SKIES, has continued his studies in this direction. Recognizing in Turner the founder of a new school of landscape, he has set before him the example of that master, with what effect the public will be soon able to judge. As an experiment, he begun one of those fancinal landscape subjects which, for richness of color, might be attributed to Turner himself. This little work, which is called "Morning on the Hills," will be the first of a series of which W. Hart intends to paint. His studies during the Summer have been principally directed to this end, and, as seen in his sketches, consist chiefly in sky effects.

David Johnson, on the other hand, has been paying court to the monarchs of the forest, and has returned with a number of striking and elaborate tree studies, which will each make the chief point in so many pictures. True to his allegiance, however, he spared time to visit Lake George, and has brought back quite a number of hill and

WATER STUDIES.

The most careful and highly finished of the series is a sketch of the shelving Rocks, which all tourists in that region will recognize. almost every artist who deserves any consideration goes to nature to study conscientiously those

The first art sale of the season took place last evening at Clinton Hall. The threatening aspect of the weather probably exercised an unfavorable room, was rather slight. Even those who were present showed no great desire to buy, and the bidding consequently languished. The result was visible in the low prices brought by the pictures, which for the most part sold at prices remarkably low. The only case in which the possession of a picture was at all well contested was when one of Fortasy's works came under the hammer. Two gentlemen disputed over this work until it reached the sum of \$700—quite a respectable price for so small a work. "L'Augur," a study by Gerome, in pencil, brought \$170; while a picture of an Arab and his horse, by Delacroix, was bought for \$185. A water color by Vibert, a study of an Italian woman, was sold for \$150; a fruit subject, by Preyer, \$165. A scene in the Eternal City, by Ciprian, sold for \$300, and a little cabinet picture, by Chaplin, for \$200. "The Old Mill," by Martin Roco, went for \$100, while quite a number of pictures by known artists were knocked down at ridiculously small figures. The sale will be continued to alaths. oldding consequently languished. The result was

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1672. Secretary Fish's Resignation Not airable.

It is asserted upon the highest authority that should Mr. Hamilton Fish tender his resignation of the office of Secretary of State the resignation would be promply accepted. The President having, hereto-fore, positively declined to accept Mr. Fish's resignation when offered, has now a natural rejuctance to intimate to the Secretary his alleged wishes in

Defalcations from the Treasury.

The Second Auditor, in his annual report, shows that the amount due the United States from paymasters is nearly six hundred and seventy thousand dollars, of which J. H. Hodges' defalcation covers Suits have been instituted against five payma and two superintendents of Indian affairs, w indebtedness amounts to over sixty-eight thousa dollars. Investigation into bounty frauds resultein the recovery of \$20,000. The number of cases involving forgery, fraud, unlawful withhe money, over payments, &c., now undergoing ex Revenue Marine Appointments.

The following are promotions and appointments in the Revenue marine service:—From first assistants necticut; Joseph L. Reilly, of New York, and Charles H. Ball, of Maryland. From second assistant to first assistant rugineers -A. L. Church ill, of Massachusetts; J. W. Collins, of New York, and D. F. Kelly, of Pennsylvania. The following were appointed second assistant engineers:—R. A. Jack, of Virginia; D. Castano, of New York; W. P. Blackman, of New York, and H. C. Henshaw, o

PAULINE LUCCA.

Another Triumph for the Diva-Mozart's Zerlina in Propria Persona. The "Don Giovanni" of Mozart, albeit it does not

Maryland.

address itself musically to the profamm visious, but to the true connoisseur of art, never fails to draw a large house, on account of the necessity of concentrating upon the cast from beginning to end all the strength of a company. The people are always sure that when this opera is produced they can have an opportunity of judging the merits of the principal members of the company. But what a managerial rock it is! Many an impresario has bitterly repented bringing it out and thereby show-ing the weakness of the company, for there is no covering up defects in the music of Mozart. It is like a mirror, faithfully and naturally reflecting every phase of that passes before it, and the very simplicity of its music is all the more difficult task for an artist to make any success in it. When mediocrity pervades the cast "Don Giovanni" is an intolerable bore; when genius is in the ascendant it is a delicious treat. A large proportion of the opera is in recitative, but how many artists to-day can declaim in music? One out of a is eloquence itself; droned out, without any appreciation of the spirit of the scene, it is worse than a twenty-two-headed sermon by a prosy preacher. Hence everybody goes to hear a great co in "Don Giovanni," and, in nine cases out of ten, everybody goes home disgusted, disappointed and

in "Don Glovanni," and, in nine cases out of ten, everybody goes home disgusted, disappointed and mad.

To show that the chef waver of the most poetical and touching of all composers has been attractive, it is only necessary to point to the most celebrated casts. Max Maretzek produced it years ago with Steffanone, whiting-lorini and Bosio as the three prime donne, and Salvi, Badiali and Marini in the other rôtes. Poinsot sang Donna Anna, and so did La Grange, at the Academy, with Piccolomini, afterwards Kellogg, as Zerlina; Don Ottavio has been represented by Labocetta, Mirati and Brignoli, and Don Glovanni by Badiali. On the other side of the Atlantic Govent Garden and Her Majesty's Theatre have contended to give this work with a really grand distribution of characters. At the former house the Donna Anna was Grisi; Donna Elvira, Corballi; Zerlina, at times Alboni, Viardot, Garcia and Bosio; Don Ottavio, Mario; Don Glovanni, Tamburini; Leporello, Carl Fornes (the best representative of the character that ever trod the operatic boards). At the rival house Donna Anna has been represented by Pasta and Titiens, Donna Elvira by Nilsson and Di Mursha. Don Ottavio by Rubini, Gluglini and Gardoni; Don Glovanni by Tamburini, Gassier, Faure and Sanitey, and Leporelli by Lablache. The Zerlinas at this house have been Persiani, Volpini and Leritzky. In the minuet at both opera houses anned Taglioni and Carlotta Grist. Therefore "Don Glovanni" is one of those works that bear a high record in the annais of the operatic stage. But wee betide the manager who produces it without an artistically strong cast. He will fare worse than the person who plays Hamlet with a lot of supernumeraries around him to fill in.

Now for last night's performance, Mme, Lucca carried the opera through to an eminently successful result by one of the cleverest and most enjoyable delineations of the rôte of Zerlina we have ever seen. Three musical members stand out in bold relief from the mass of melody and instrumentation last night. They are the

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bold relief from the mass of melody instrumentation last night. They are the duet, "La ci darem," "Batti, batti," and "Vedrai Carino." To hear Lucca sing in these pieces is like an echo from the past, when the stage could boast of giants and giantesses in art. Her voice was particularly good, and revealed a depth of feeling, a sympathetic expression and a thrilling effect in tone that repaid even the shortcomings of other members of the cast. Encore after encore rewarded the efforts of this truly great artist, and she was called out repeatedly.

Miss Kellogg sung the trying role of Donna Anna for the first time. We do not think that the music is adapted to her voice and style of singing, for this reason:—The voice of Miss Kellogg is essentially a soprano apoato, and Donna Anna requires a real dramatic singer like what Grist, Titiens and La Grange were. Yet the American prima donna was in excellent voice, and in any other role, more congenial, she would have made a great success. But Donna Anna is no more in her line than is Maobeth or Richard III. in the repertoire of Lester Wallack.

Miss Clara Doric has a pleasant voice in certain roles, but she falls to give Donna Elvira a particle of interest. Signor Vizzani made the same mistakes in Don Ottavio that he did in Faust and Fra Diavolo. He sung "Il mio tesoro" very well—that is, without a mistake; but the effect was completely neutralised. Don Giovanni was represented by Signor Moriami in a manner that made the role the weakest and worst in the entire opera. M. Jamet brought all his consummate talent as an actor and his abilities as a singer to make the role of Leporelio, a fit companion to the Zerlina of Mme. Lucca. Ronconi was as funny as usual in the part of Masetto, which role he has played for over a quarter of a century. quarter of a century.

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We almost forgot to state that the Don Giovannt on the occasion almost produced chaos in the serenade, by skipping one bar, and here it is necessary to say that the leader of the orchestra, Mr. Carlberg, was responsible to a great extent. He is a very nervous, excitable leader, and he lost all idea of tempo in this particular piece. The music of Mozart demands cool judgment, which Mr. Carlberg does not seem to possess. His men got unruly at times, and conflicted with the chorus and the solo singers. Again the "outs" in the opera were unsparing. Even the grand letter air of Donna Anna was expunged. In line, we can only account for the magnificent house present last night on the score that whenever Madame Pauline Lucca appears in opera in this city she may be always sure of a large and attentive audience. She is the card of the season.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

If Signor Mario is as poor as he is represented he was fortunate in obtaining \$140,000 for his Italian

In the musical way we are to have "The Marriage of Figaro," after "Don Glovanni," at the Academy of Music; the revival of "Geneviève de Brabant" at the Olympic this evening, and the return of Rubinstein and Wienlawski to Steinway Hall tonight. For the more distant future we are promised the symphony concerts of Thomas' orchestra, the higher figure than it attained in any preceding sea son, and the appearance in concert of Mr. Waller, son, and the appearance in concert of Mr. Waller, a young artist who was solo violinist to the King of Bavaria. In addition to all this we are to have the regular concerts by the Philharmonic Society and the singing of "Lurline" at Irving Hall by leading amateur singers, the whole promising a plentiful, if a not brilliant conservation of music for the

Great as is the elaboration of Mr. Boucicault's acting in Kerry, the success of Mr. Barry as Corporal Cassidy, in "Jessie Brown," is fairly entitled to be compared with it. Cassidy is a very small part, but the actor, by a study like that which

small part, but the actor, by a study like that which Mr. Boucicault bestowed on his perfect character piece, has made a great deal out of it, and the public recognized conscientiousness in little things by calling Mr. Barry before the curtain.

Miss Neilson on her appearance at Booth's will assume the part of Juliet in Shakspeare's tragedy. It will, perhaps, be the occasion of regret among theatre goers that she is compelled to play to is pounds of Romeo, for Mr. Banra is not likely to make a year light or graceful los